

with regional governments in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Brazil, and others who have taken heed of this issue and have played an extraordinary leadership role in raising this in international forums.

Beyond that, I encourage the administration to continue to look for names to sanction. They have the authority under the law—passed not once but twice by this Congress—that allows them to identify specific individuals within the Venezuelan Government who are stealing the money of the Venezuelan people and committing grotesque human rights violations and have real estate and other personal property and cash deposits and bank accounts around the world from what they have illicitly stolen from the people of Venezuela.

Here is my closing point: Maduro's government is now relying on credit from all parts of the world in order to continue to sustain itself.

To any private investment banks and any of these large global banks that are thinking about lending money to Venezuela, you are abetting this regime and its repression, and you will be singled out and named if you participate in continuing to lend them money to fund this.

To the Russian Government, I say that you are not going to get your money back. These guys cannot pay you back.

It is the same for the Chinese Government.

If you continue to lend money to the Maduro regime, they will not be able to pay you back, and you are going to be embarrassed.

The Chinese Government is going to be embarrassed if it continues to loan money to Venezuela.

They cannot and will never pay you back.

The Russians cannot afford to continue to lend money to a government that will not pay them back either.

I urge them to look at that very carefully before they continue to embarrass themselves by lending out their people's money that they will never get back.

This is an important issue. It is in our own hemisphere, and the answer lies one election away. If only the Maduro regime would follow its laws and its Constitution, Venezuela would be on a better path that its people would choose. The alternative to this situation will continue to spiral out of control.

We in this Chamber and in this country will continue to be on the side of the men and women who seek nothing but democracy and seek nothing but peace and reconciliation and a way forward for this nation, which has a deep history of democratic order.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### RECOGNIZING URBANDALE, IOWA

• Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the city of Urbandale, IA, which was founded 100 years ago.

The city of Urbandale was incorporated on April 16, 1917. Early denizens worked primarily in local coal mines, many of which closed by the late 1940s. Urbandale was also a so-called street car suburb, where residents could commute to their jobs in the city—Des Moines—via a street car on the Urbandale Line until they were replaced by buses in the early 1950s. Over the years, the community saw homes go up, restaurants and business flourish, and people from all corners of the world pass through, from Presidential candidates to Pope John Paul II, who held mass at Living History Farms in 1979. Urbandale is one of those quintessential Iowa towns where you would want to raise a family. Though the community had only 298 residents in the 1920s, today over 40,000 people call Urbandale home.

I would like to congratulate the city of Urbandale on their centennial year, and I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. Senate join me in congratulating them and wishing them another prosperous century. •

### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MCCORMICK COUNTY

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, November 2016 marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of McCormick County, the smallest and second youngest county in South Carolina. Known as the Gem of the Freshwater Coast, McCormick's rich history dates back to before our Nation's founding. The first overt act of the American Revolution in South Carolina occurred in McCormick County, at Fort Charlotte near Mount Carmel on July 12, 1775. McCormick continued to grow after the discovery of gold in 1850 and the expansion of the railroad. Today McCormick is known for its "Natural Pace of Life," with ample outdoor recreation opportunities and hospitable citizens.

On behalf of South Carolina and all of us here in the Senate, I offer congratulations to the entire McCormick County community on reaching this milestone. Best wishes for continued success and prosperity. •

### REMEMBERING JOHN C. "SKEFF" SHEEHY

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Justice John C. Sheehy, whose life was a Montana story, eulogized with these words from his family

The material follows:

John C. "Skeff" Sheehy, 99, lawyer, jurist, and family patriarch, died Friday, April 7, 2017, at his home in Helena.

Skeff was born Jan. 27, 1918, to Cornelius and Anna Sheehy in Butte, the first of seven

children. Although he lived in other Montana towns for 80 years of his life, he believed, along with his brother Joe, that "if you're not in Butte, you're camping out." He was educated at Catholic schools in Butte, attended the Montana School of Mines (now Montana Tech) and then the University of Montana School of Law. He obtained his law degree in 1943 and went to work in Helena for insurance commissioner J.D. Holmes.

Skeff married Rita Ann Schiltz in 1945, and only death would part them. In 1947, they moved to Billings, Rita's hometown. Skeff began a 30-year law practice with his brother-in-law and great friend, Jack Schiltz. They tried all manner of cases and represented all sorts of clients. They also had a lot of fun. Schiltz and Sheehy were responsible for most of the skits, songs and frivolity at the Billings Bar meetings for decades. Over time, Schiltz and Sheehy joined others in the practice, including George Hutton, R.G. Wigenhorn, and Brent Cromley. Skeff's professional accomplishments were recognized by the State Bar of Montana in 2005 with the Jameson Award and by the Montana Trial Lawyers Association in 2016 with its first lifetime achievement award.

Between 1959 and 1970, Skeff served in both houses of the state legislature. He was the first Democrat to break the "straight eight" Republican legislative block in Yellowstone County during those decades of county-wide ballots. In 1978, Gov. Tom Judge appointed Sheehy to the Montana Supreme Court. He was elected to his seat twice before retiring in 1991. Justice Sheehy was the author of the decision rejecting the challenge to Montana's coal severance tax. The United States Supreme Court upheld his decision. Throughout his tenure on the court, Sheehy was known as a champion of the powerless who recognized the role the constitutions of his state and nation played in ensuring that the least among us was accorded the same rights and privileges as those more fortunate.

After his death, clients he represented and lawyers he influenced made sure his family knew about his quiet influence. The child of one client, whom he represented without compensation, told the family how much it meant to their family just to have a man like Sheehy at their side in a dispute with the Internal Revenue Service. "It wasn't a fairy tale ending," she noted. "We still had to pay something. But we had our dignity back. And from that time forward, your father's name was spoken in our house with a reverence otherwise reserved for God."

The family also heard from judges and lawyers throughout the state, echoing common themes:

"Your dad was the number one hero and inspiration in the law to me."

"Your dad set the standard for what a supreme court justice should be. He cared about people, he cared about fundamental rights, and he was a master of the language."

"Your dad was a great mentor. He had a way of teaching without preaching. And he made the work fun. He always lightened the occasion with a song or a poem. We all loved him so." A devoted Catholic, Sheehy attended Mass every morning and said the rosary every night. His faith guided him through the Great Depression, a near-fatal car wreck in 1936, Montana politics in the 60s and 70s, an armed assailant in his Supreme Court office in 1984, the death of his beloved Rita in 2012, and everything in between.

Skeff and Rita raised eleven children long before "parent" was a verb. In those days without cell phones and texts, Dad communicated with full voice, songs, prayer, jokes, and sometimes long silences. He imparted much wisdom, ranging from "Trust everyone, but cut the cards," to "you'd starve to death with a ham on your back." He rarely